

MISSISSIPPI STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2010 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

Savannah Water Association
Public Water Supply Name

List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

0780012

The F confid must b	Gederal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each <i>community</i> public water system to develop and distribute a consumer dence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.
	Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report
	Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)
	Advertisement in local paper On water bills Other
	Date customers were informed:/_/
	CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:
	Date Mailed/Distributed: / /
V	CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)
	Name of Newspaper: Webster Progress Date Published: 6/23/11
	Date Published: 6 /23/ //
כ	CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)
	Date Posted: / /
]	CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www
ERTI	FICATION
hereby le form onsister partm	certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is uent of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.
	mes Vicken 6/21/11
µame/1	itle (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)
	Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

Annual Drinking Water Quality Report

Savannah Water Association PWS ID# 0780012 June 2011

Is my water safe?

We are pleased to present this year's Annual Water Quality Report (Consumer Confidence Report) as required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminates. We found only one at a level higher than the EPA allows, therefore our water temporarily exceeded drinking water standards. (For more information see the section labeled Violations at the end of the report.) This report is designed to provide details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. This report is a snapshot of last year's water quality. We are committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water source is from two wells drawing from the Gordo Formation Aquifer.

Source water assessment and its availability

Our source water assessment has been conducted and is available for public review and we are pleased to report that our drinking water meets all federal and state requirements. To receive copies please contact Savannah Water Association.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791

How can I get involved?

If you have any questions about this report or concerning your water utility, please contact Chris Ellison at 662-456-2910. We want our valued customers to be informed about their water utility.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Savarnah Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead. The Mississippi State Department of Health Public Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601-576-7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminants	MCLG or <u>MRDLG</u>	MCL. TT, or MRDL	Vour <u>Water</u>	Rar Low	ige High	Sample Date	Violation	Typical Source
Districtions & District								
Disinfectants & Disinfec (There is convincing evid	tion By-Pro ence that add	ducts lition of a c	licinfactors	in naganna	11 for noa	unt af wie	معتدما معامم	one in a man i
Chlorine (as Cl2) (ppm)	4	4	0.7	0.5	<u>y ior con</u> 1, i	2010	No No	Water additive used to control microbes
Inorganic Contaminants				*****	e de la maio		.4 55	Andrew Artist Control of the Control
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	Û	10	0.8	0.8	0.8	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	3	2	0.1220	0.1193	0.1220	2010	No	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
Berryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal-burning factories; Discharge from electrical, aerospace, and defense industries
Cadmium (ρ pb)	5	5	0.1	0.1	0.1	2010	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Brosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.1	2.1	4.1	2010	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	4	4	0.233	0.202	0.233	2010	No	Eresion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic] (ppb)	2	2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland
Nitrate [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	10	10	0.2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
Nitrite [measured as Nitrogen] (ppm)	1	1	0.05	0.05	0.05	2010	No	Runoff from fertilizer use: Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits

Selenium (ppb)	50	50	2.9	2.1	2.9	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge
Thallium (ppb)	2	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	from mines Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from
	***		anning order 1 1740 Exist to his highwaydhid ulbining	n de av a Translator adquired author 1 d'annique author	POCK M. MANNA I.		December 1 and	ore-processing sites; drug factories
Volatile Organic Contam 1,1,1-Trichloroethane	inants 200	200	0.5	0.3	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal
(bap)								degreasing sites and other factories
1,1,2-Trichloroethane (ppb)	3	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,1-Dichlorcethylene (ppb)	7	7	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
1,2,4-Trichiorobenzene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from textile- finishing factories
1,2-Dichloroethane	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial
(ppb) 1,2-Dichloropropane	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	chemical factories Discharge from industrial
(ppb) Benzene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	ไข่ง	chemical factories Discharge from factories;
								Leaching from gas storage tanks and landfills
Carbon Tetrachloride (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from chemical plants and other industrial activities
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Dichloromethane (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0,5	2010	No	Discharge from pharmaceutical and chemical factories
Ethylbenzone (ppb)	700	700	0.5	0,5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum
o-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	refineries Discharge from industrial chemical factories
p-Dichlorobenzene (ppb)	75	75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0,5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from rubber and plastic factories; Leaching
Tetrachioroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	from landfills Discharge from factories and dry cleaners
Toluene (ppin)	1	1	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2010	No	Discharge from petroleum factories
trans-1,2- Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from industrial chemical factories
Trichloroethylene (ppb)	0	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	Discharge from metal degreasing sites and other
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	factories Leaching from PVC piping; Discharge from plastics
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2010	No	factories Discharge from petroleum factories; Discharge from
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene) (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No	chemical factories Discharge from chemical and agricultural chemical factories
Inorganic Contaminants Copper - action level at	1.3	1.3	0.1	2007		,	No	Corrosion of household
consumer taps (ppm)	. 127		WI.	acc r	·	•	1.0	plumbing systems; Erosion o
Lead - action level at consumer taps (ppb)	0	15	2	2007	()	No	natural deposits Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Undetected Contaminants

The following contaminants were monitored for, but not detected, in your water.

Contaminants	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL or MRDL	Your Water	Violation	Typical Source			
Disinfectants & Disinfection	By-Products							
TTHMs [Total	NA	80	ND	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination			
Trihalomethanes] (ppb)								
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5) (ppb)	NA	60	NO	No	By-product of drinking water chiorination			
Unit Descriptions								
Term	Defin	itian		en a compresentation delice contrata de la compresentation de la c	المراجعة والمراجعة والمراع			
ppm	The second secon	CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	ion or millio	rams per liter	(ma/L)			
bbp Frin				rams per liter (
NA NA		ot applicable		remia por mor i	The first first of the second			
ND		Not detected	- commence of the commence of	and the state of t	a. 1844-1944-1944-1944-1944-1944-1944-1944-			
NR			t required, by	it recommende	aan maan an an maan maan maan maan maan			
Important Drinking Water [and a supply of the supply of		AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF				
Term	Defin	ition	Physical processing supply the way are an experienced and agree of the	er an entite till state om till state om entitlette er en entitlette er en entitlette er en en en en en en en	ggggarranggarranggarran. Lei wigari nei 1466 osabina dari il 1880 oli 1880 oli 1890			
MCLG		which there			The level of a contaminant in drinking water isk to health. MCLOs allow for a margin of			
MCL	MCL drinki	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.						
TT	TT: T	reatment Tech	inique: A rec	quired process	intended to reduce the level of a contaminant			
AL.	AL: A	ction Level:		ation of a conf	taminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment ust follow.			
Variances and Exemptions	Varia		nptions: Stat	e or EPA perm	nission not to meet an MCL or a treatment			
MRDLG	MRD disinf reflec	LG: Maximus ectant below t the benefits	n residual dis which there i of the use of	sinfection leve s no known or disinfectants t	ol goal. The level of a drinking water expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not ocontrol microbial contaminants.			
MRDL	drinki		re is convinc	ang evidence t	The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for			
MNR		: Monitored N			And the second of the second o			
MPL,				Permissible i.	evel			
Violations and Exceed		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	en recentante de de la constitución de la constituc	al in red to a supplier of the	in tagent made from the properties of the state of the project and a state of the project and the state of the project and the			

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. The violation occurred in April 2011. A boil water notice was issued by the Mississippi State Dept. of Health, and additional samples were taken both upstream of each site and downstream of each site. Results showed all samples free of total coliform.

For more information please contact:

Chris Ellison Address. 280 CR 419

Woodland, MS 39776 Phone: 662-456-2910 Fax: 662-456-2144

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY WEBSTER

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Vol.	No.	on the	day of _	, 2011
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By: Dusan D. Adlock

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		13	10 m	1. 1. 1. 1. 1.				
Chlorine (as Ci2) (ppm)	4	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	2010	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Cyanide [as Free Cn] (ppb)	200	200	15	15	15	2010	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories
Antimony (ppb)	.6	6	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010	No M	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenie (ppb)	0	10	0.8	0.8	0,8	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
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Çedmium (ppb)	es mil simones	100	0,1	0,1	0.1	2010	No	Corrollon of galvanized pipes, Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and baints
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	4.1	2,1	4.1	2010	No +	Discharge from steel and pulp milts; Erosion of natural deposits
Flouride (ppm)	. 4	4	0.233	0.202	0.233	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth, Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Mercury [Inorganic]	2	2	0:2	0.2	0.2	2010	No	Erosion of natural deposits;

			100		w 1977)	
Selerium (ppb)	50	50	2.9	2.1	2,9	2010
		4				
Thallium (ppb)		2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
	40					7
				N(2) - 21		
1,1,1-Trichloroethane (ppb)	200	200	0.5	0,5	0.5	2010
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	3	.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
1,1-Dichloroethylene (ppb)	7.	7.	0,5	0.5	0,5	2010
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	70	70	0,5	0.5	0.5	2010
(ppb) 1,2-Dichloroethane.	0		0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
(ppb) 1,2-Dichloropropane	0.	. 75	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
(npb) Benzene (ppb)	''o'	5/	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
Omittee Oher	3.3		THE SALE			
Carbon Tetrachioride	i 0	. 5	0.5	0.5	-0.5	2010
(ppb)		25%	10	, is (1754)		334
cis-1,2- Dichloroethylene (ppb)	70	70	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
Dichloromethane (ppb)	Ø	5	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
			1,200			
Ethylbenzene (ppb)	700	700	0,5	0.5	0.5	2010
o-Dichlorobenzene	600	600	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
(ppb) p-Dichlorobenzene	75	75	0.5	0,5	0.5	2010 .
(ppb) Styrene (ppb)	100	100	0.5	0,5	0.5	2010
* ""			100	je Je		
Tetrachloroethylene	0	- 3	0.5	0.5	015	2010
(ppb) Toluene (ppm)	j	. 1	0.0005	0,0005	0.0005	2010
trans-1.2-	100	100	0.5	0.5	0,5	2010
Dicholoroethylene (ppb)	0		0.5	0.5	0.5	2010-
Trichloroethylene (ppb)				•		** 2010
Vinyl Chloride (ppb)	0	2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2010
0.00	e e propin	i iraa		3000	10,000	Name :
Xylenes (ppm)	10	10	0.0005	0.0005	0.0005	2010
and the second second	100	100	^ ·	0.5	0.5	2010
Chlorobenzene (monochlorobenzene)	100	. 100	0,5		o.o Banadana	2010
(90)		11.354.742				
Copper - action level at consumer taps (ppin)	* 13	13	0.1	2007		0
Lead - action level at /	77.0	15	2	2007	18.0	0
consumer taps (ppb)	ing)	100	t again	, Alexander	ind Sec.	76.41%
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	12.00			100		(distribution
	out to select	eranneyddiologiaidd act	KAEK 2005 P. TO STOLE V.	TO THE WARRIES	neg kilotanikoso	2012/16/2014

Undetected Contamina

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Haloacetić Acids (HAAS (ppb)	i) NA 60 ND No
Term	<u>Definition</u>
mou	pom: parts per million, or milligrams per liter (n
ppb	ppb: parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (μ
NA .	NA: not applicable
ND	ND: Not detected
NR	NR: Monitoring not required, but recommended
(moortened) allies W	Mar Definition Co. Land State Co. La
Term	<u>Definition</u>
MCLG	MCLG: Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The below which there is no known or expected risk safety.
MCL	MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level: The highe
e second and approximate	drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MC treatment technology.
TT	TT: Treatment Technique: A required process in in drinking water.
AL	AL: Action Level: The concentration of a conta or other regulrements which a water system mu-
Variances and Exemptio	technique under certain conditions.
MRDLO	MRDLG: Maximum residual disinfection level
William.	disinfectant below which there is no known or e reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to
MRDL	MRDL: Maximum residual disinfectant level. T
14.44	drinking water. There is convincing evidence the control of microbial contaminants.
MNR	MNR: Monitored Not Regulated

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in this was a warning of potential problems. The violation occurred in Aj issued by the Mississippi State Dept. of Health, and additional sample site and downstream of each site. Results showed all samples free of ti